

Greenville Journal.

E. C. OTWELL, Ed. and Pub.
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A Hearing Ear.

A busy doctor who had engaged a young assistant was asked if he really intended to entrust him with his cases. "Oh, no," he replied. "He will listen to the patients, look sympathetic, and report to me in the fewest possible words. A sick woman has to talk just so much, and I haven't time to listen." The minister, the lawyer and the teacher might follow the doctor's example, and employ a listening "double" to their great relief, remarks the Youth's Companion. In fact, it may usually be found that the most helpful person in the town is the one who can listen best to the complaints and perplexities of the women-folk. Self-expression is as necessary for the welfare of most women as food and drink. The very talkative woman has a silent husband—not simply because she does not give him time to speak, but because she was attracted to him in the first place by his genius for listening. However, there may be something more than mere self-indulgence in the habit of "talking things out" with some appreciative listener. The wisest of women know that they get light on their own perplexities by the act of putting them into words. A mother is often her own best adviser as to the training of her child, when she has once formulated his needs. The remedy for the fault appears when the fault is fairly described. So the recourse to the listening ear is not to be entirely derided. It is only when continual talk breaks down the proper barriers of reserve that the talking woman becomes a nuisance to her friends and a menace to her family. It is pitiful to see the condition of silent misery to which a family is reduced when one woman in it is a chronic chatter. "What were your father's last words?" asked a sympathetic neighbor of a little boy just bereaved. "He didn't have any," gravely replied the child. "Mother was with him all the time!"

Anti-Typhoid Inoculation.

Gen. Lord Kitchener is said to be favorably impressed with the value of anti-typhoid inoculation in the British army. The evidence as to its effectiveness in checking enteric fever, as presented in the Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps is, indeed, very strong. The method of inoculation, which was advocated in 1897 by Sir A. E. Wright, was first tested on a large scale in India and Egypt, with encouraging results. It was also shown that during an epidemic at Malsdowne not one of the 84 nurses and attendants who had been inoculated was attacked, whereas there were 16 cases of typhoid among 120 nurses who had not been inoculated. The experiments are being continued in India, to which country 15,000 doses of the inoculating material have, up to date, been sent. It has been found that a second inoculation increases the degree of immunity. Lieut. Luxmoore reports that during the Meera epidemic in the Seventeenth Lancers, 61 of the 63 cases occurred in soldiers who had not been inoculated, the other two being men who refused to submit to a second operation. The Lancet holds that inoculation for typhoid fever must hereafter be held as necessary for the protection of soldiers as vaccination is against smallpox. The observations made during the Meera epidemic also emphasize the fact that sanitarians have fixed their attention too much on water as a source of infection. More recently, the fatal activity of flies has received some notice; but there is a third way in which the germs are scattered broadcast—by means of dust—which has heretofore been insufficiently studied.

Small boys will no doubt continue to eat green fruit with no discrimination as to kind or quantity or manner of consumption. For the benefit of less adventuresome adults, the department of agriculture informs us that adequate mastication will prevent disastrous results from eating unripe fruit, and that the danger is less than is commonly supposed, especially from gooseberries, plums, apples and pears. This is in accord with the assertion of the poet that it was a little green peach that made the trouble. On ripe consideration, the Youth's Companion feels constrained to advise everybody of whatever age to eschew all green fruit—eschew it 32 times.

That meteor which fell in Michigan and burned a load of hay was about the size of a baseball. How do we know but that some fancy pitcher on Mars tossed over the plate one so hot that it got away and took a shoot out through space?

No wonder the Chinese rebels are marching to victory. They are armed with modern guns. Springing some thing new like that on the Chinese regular army is well calculated to cause it to run.

Tablets to three women were unveiled in the Hall of Fame in New York on Memorial day. These women, Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, Emma Willard and Mary Lyon, represent not only the height of woman's scholastic achievement, but its variety.

An Ohio man laughed so hard that he had to undergo a surgical operation. He must have been reading the cabled report of one of Mark Twain's London jokes.

BALE HOOK IN HAND OF DRAYMAN

CUT SHORT CAREER OF MURDEROUS GAMBLER.

Killed Girl Who Refused Hand and Money, Then Mortally Wounded His Best Friend.

New York, July 26.—Crazed with jealousy of a fancied rival, Frank H. Warner, broken in fortune and reputation, brutally slew Esther Margaret Norlin, a girl of 21 who had refused to marry him and advance him enough money to re-establish himself in business. After shooting the girl Warner tried to kill Albert Spicer and a boy named Keller, who had tried to intercept him in his flight, and three hours later shot and mortally wounded his best friend, John C. Wilson, who was about to comply with his request for a loan of \$10.

Warner lay in wait for the girl in front of the haberdashery shop of William C. White, at 3 West Forty-second street, where she was employed and, in full sight of the hundreds of clerks and shop girls on their way to business, shot her through the heart just as she entered the store.

Albert E. Spicer, the man whom Warner suspected of displacing him in the affections of the girl, was in the store when the shot was fired, and as soon as he saw the girl fall sprang to grapple with her assailant.

The crazed man fired a shot point blank at Spicer, but missed and retreated to the street, firing another shot at the boy Keller as he ran. Finding his pursuers gaining on him the man halted with his back to the wall of the old reservoir and fired another shot that scattered the crowd long enough for him to get across the street into the Spalding building. He ran up the stairs to the first landing and paused to reload his revolver, threatening to kill any one who started toward him. Then he calmly walked up the stairs and managed to make his way out of the building and mingle with the crowd while half a dozen policemen were looking for him.

Four hours later he appeared in the store of his best friend, John C. Wilson, No. 26 Waverly place, greeted him cordially and asked for a loan of \$10. Wilson turned around to go to his cashbox to get the money, but just as he turned, Warner, evidently possessed of the idea that he was about to call the police, fired three shots, one of which struck Wilson in the back and another in the arm, the third going over his head as he fell to the floor mortally wounded.

Warner then calmly walked out of the building before an alarm was raised. Then he started to run after firing once at the men who were pursuing him.

Half way between Waverly place and Washington place Jacob H. Rose, a giant truckman, heard the sharp reports of Warner's revolver within the building, saw the second shot fired and witnessed Warner beating his retreat down Greene street. Without a second's hesitation Rose jumped from his truck and made for Warner as he fled down the street with the mob yelling, "Stop the murderer!" at a safe distance behind him. The truckman overtook the fugitive who raised his weapon and tried to pull the trigger once more, but Rose dealt him a crushing blow across the right side of his forehead with steel bale hook. Down dropped Warner as if he had been shot. The man's skull was fractured, and there was no more fight in him.

GRANTED RESPITE

Of Thirty Days to Lord Frederick Seymour Barrington.

Jersey City, Mo., July 24.—Gov. Folk granted a respite of 30 days to Lord Frederick Seymour Barrington, under sentence to be hanged at Clayton, Mo., on July 25 for the murder of James P. McCann.

Gov. Folk gave as the reason for his action that he desired to have time to fully investigate and consider a petition presented by State Supreme Judges Graves and Valliant for commutation of Barrington's death sentence.

John and Amelock Brooks, brothers, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged at Ironton, Mo., on July 25, were shown clemency by Gov. Folk, who commuted their sentence to life imprisonment.

Stood At His Post.

Boston, July 24.—Fire in the building occupied by automobile manufacturers and others, damaged the Turner Co.'s plant to the extent of \$15,000. Arthur E. Richards, the elevator boy, stood at his post and got everybody out in safety, undoubtedly preventing serious accidents.

Joined the Strikers.

Des Moines, Ia., July 24.—The car repairers, cleaners and attendants employed in the Rock Island shops and yards here and at Valley Junction, have joined the strikers. As a result none of the passenger cars out of here are being cleaned or leed.

Caught By Russians.

San Francisco, July 24.—The cod-fishing schooner John D. Rockefeller arrived here from the Okhotsk sea and reported she was chased outside the 99 line by the Russian gunboat Manjur, and that the Fremont couldn't get away and probably was captured.

Steamer Belmont Sinks.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., July 24.—The steamer Belmont, the largest boat on the Wabash river, sank in eight feet of water several miles above here by springing a leak. Four of the crew were rescued. It is thought boat can be raised.

Horses Drop Dead From Heat.

Kansas City, July 24.—One hundred and 25 horses dropped dead from the streets here from the effects of heat. Two persons were prostrated. The government thermometer registered 96. At Emporia and Concordia, Kan., temperatures of 100 degrees were reported.

Heat Caused Insanity.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 24.—The intense heat here, which was aggravated by humidity, drove insane a prominent physician of this city and caused nearly a score of prostrations, three of which resulted fatally.

AUTHORITIES CLASH.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES COURTS

THREATEN STAGE OF CONFLICT.

Governor Rejects Peace Offer of the Government—Rate Law Situation Very Serious.

Asheville, N. C., July 25.—The state of North Carolina is now in a practical position of flat defiance of federal authority.

Gov. Glenn refused to consider a peace plan submitted by Assistant Attorney General Sanford, who came here direct from President Roosevelt. At the same time, Judge Lyon, presiding in Marion, in a term of the superior court, instructed the grand jury to return indictments immediately against the Southern railway for violation of the rate law.

As the law has been declared unconstitutional by United States Circuit Judge Pritchard, the action of Judge Lyon completely ignores the federal court, and opens the way for that of overriding federal authority which is conservative to say the least. It is conservative to say that the day's developments in the railroad controversy bear a more serious aspect than at any time since the agitation began.

The state advocates asserted that the federal court can not escape a violation of the federal statute, which prohibits a federal officer from granting an injunction against a state court. They say that it is too clear now to admit of any question that what Judge Pritchard has already done amounts to a violation of the federal statute.

Gov. Glenn fanned the flames by asserting in a public statement that he had accepted the Sanford peace plan would have constituted a humiliating surrender to the federal court.

"I shall not consider any offer from the other side," he said, "until the railroad complies with the law." In other words, the governor insists that the railroad shall comply with a law that a federal judge has already declared unconstitutional before the state enters into any peace conference.

Continuing, the governor declared that the terms laid down by Mr. Sanford amounted to nothing. "If Judge Pritchard had shown the slightest disposition to recognize the validity of the rate law," continued the governor, "and the right of the state to institute and prosecute cases arising under it in the criminal courts, I would have been entirely satisfied to allow prosecutions to be suspended until the supreme court of the United States could decide."

"I feel, in the present circumstances, that I can not for one moment permit this law of the state, any more than any other law, to be ignored and trampled under foot by the railway company or any one else."

In this frame of mind, anticipating the conflict which is coming between the state and the United States circuit court, the state officials have now prepared a plan of procedure which is designed to overcome any order by the United States court forbidding the enforcement of the railroad rate law, whose penalty section Judge Pritchard says is unconstitutional.

This plan simply looks to forcing the Southern railway into bankruptcy in the event of the supreme court of the United States ultimately declaring that the law is constitutional. It will be recalled that the Southern secured the decision in the cases of Wood and Wilson, who were convicted in the Asheville, police court on a charge of charging more than 24 cents a mile and sentenced to imprisonment under the penalty clause of the law.

JUMPED FROM AUTO

And Was Ground To Pieces By Cars—Two Others Seriously Injured.

Mobile, Ala., July 25.—Dr. J. T. Killbrew, one of the most prominent of the younger physicians of this city, was ground to pieces under the wheels of a string of freight cars at the crossing of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City railroad at Ann and Tennessee streets; Perrin Bastora, a prominent young attorney and society man, was seriously injured, and Walter P. Horn, a young business man and clubman, slightly injured in an automobile accident when returning from the ball game at Monroe park.

Walter Horn was driving and Dr. Killbrew was on the front seat with him, and in jumping was tripped and fell on the track under the wheels of the moving cars. The automobile was driven across the track before the train of cars was seen.

Brings 1,177 Japs.

Victoria, B. C., July 25.—Bringing 1,177 Japanese from Honolulu, the Kumeric reached Wharfedale quarantine station. The steamer will be examined.

Killed By Natives.

Brussels, July 25.—Mail advices from the Congo state that an officer and nine native militiamen have been killed by natives and that in the French Congo a missionary has been slain in the interior, where the native soldiers are rising against the whites.

Victims Still Suffering.

Boston, July 25.—The condition of the nine survivors of the accident on board the battleship Georgia a week ago Monday, who are confined in the Chelsea naval hospital, was reported as being without change.

Insulted "Old Glory."

Marquette, Mich., July 25.—Accused of tearing down a United States flag and trampling upon it, Jas. Grant, a British subject, was tried and convicted in a justice court at Birch, and was brought here to serve 30 days in jail. He was also fined \$10.

Alleged Murderer Caught.

Lebanon, Pa., July 25.—A man giving the name of Joe Blotky, but who is claimed as Michael H. Ledrick, who is wanted at Bellair, O., for murder, was arrested here. He was trapped by a letter from his sweetheart.

JURY IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

WILL BE CHARGED BY JUDGE SATURDAY MORNING.

Mrs. Steunenberg Appears in Court For the First Time, Accompanied By Her Son.

Boise, Ida., July 26.—The case of the state of Idaho against William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, a former governor of the state, will rest with judge and jury Friday night.

Clarence Darrow, after speaking for 11 hours, concluded the final plea for Haywood's life at 4:20 p. m. and at 7 o'clock Thursday evening United States Senator Borah opened the closing argument for the prosecution. He will speak for three sessions, or about seven hours.

Judge Fremont Wood will instruct and charge the jury on Saturday morning.

At least 1,000 persons were unable to find seats in the courtroom.

Two hours before the hour set for the third session of the day crowds began to arrive, and within half an hour the doors were closed to all but court officials and newspaper men.

It was an audience composed almost entirely of Boise people gathered to hear the speech of the young man, who, recently elected by the people of Idaho to represent them in the United States senate, has been the assistant counsel for the prosecution in the case against Haywood.

Aside from the unaccustomed crowd in the courtroom and the large number of women present, the scene was much as it has been at each of the sessions during the last 11 weeks.

Mrs. Steunenberg, the widow of the murdered governor, appeared in the courtroom for the first time since the trial opened.

She occupied a seat inside the railing beside her youngest son, Julian. Gov. Gooding, with a number of the executive staff and a large representation of the state judiciary and bar, were among the audience.

Haywood was surrounded by his counsel and his wife, in her invalid chair, was as usual by his side.

At the prosecution's table when Senator Borah rose to speak were seated two associate counsel, but James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the state, was not in his place, owing to serious illness.

Senator Borah's speech was a sensation. From time to time he turned on counsel for the defense, fierce denunciations pouring from his lips, and at times he brought protests from Richardson and Darrow, but with blazing eyes and hot words he silenced every effort to break the rush of words.

The climax was reached when, in behalf of the state of Idaho, its people, its governor and himself, he disclaimed all intention or desire to give immunity to Orchard.

Finally, his face pale and voice quivering with emotion, the senator raised his arm and said:

If I should ever join in or give approval to immunity to this man I hope the great God may wither my right arm in its socket."

HAYWOOD ACQUITTED

Jury Was Out 21 Hours Before Verdict Was Reached.

Boise, Ida., July 29.—Into the bright sunlight of a beautiful Sabbath morning William D. Haywood, defendant in one of the most noted trials involving conspiracy and murder that the country has ever known, walked a free man, acquitted of the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg.

It was after being out 21 hours that the jury, which at first had been divided eight to four and then seemed deadlocked at ten to two, finally came to an agreement shortly after the first faint streaks of the coming day showed above the giant hills. Events then moved rapidly after this, and at a few moments before 8 o'clock the white envelope handed by the foreman to the judge was torn open and the verdict read.

The probability of a verdict of acquittal in the case of the secretary-treasurer and acknowledged leader of the Western Federation of Miners had been freely predicted, when Judge Fremont Wood read his charge, which was regarded as strongly favoring the defense.

It was also freely predicted that in the event of Haywood's acquittal the state would abandon the prosecution of his associates, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation, and Geo. Pettibone, of Denver.

Want Eight Dollars a Day.

Butte, Mont., July 26.—The local Plumbers' union struck for \$8 per day of eight hours. The men now receive \$7. Buildings to cost \$1,000,000 under construction are tied up.

Fifteen Injured.

Ashland, Neb., July 26.—A heavy windstorm struck a crowded Chatauqua ten, creating a panic and resulting in the more or less serious injury of 15 persons.

Mob Fought For Prisoner.

Chicago, July 26.—The assault of three little girls, John F. Kasperczyk, for whom the police have been hunting for several days, was captured and identified. A mob of 1,000 tried to take him from the police and lynch him, but the officers landed prisoner in jail.

Hau's Father Stricken.

Karlsruhe, July 26.—The father of Karl Hau, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife's mother, Frau Molitor, suffered a stroke of apoplexy and lies in a critical condition.

Hurt in a Runaway.

Romeo, Mich., July 26.—Mrs. Herbert Stranahan, aged 33, is dead and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Cass Stranahan, will probably die as the result of jumping from their carriage when the horse ran away. Two ladies who remained in carriage were uninjured.

Dynamite Exploded.

Otter Lake, Mich., July 26.—Three and possibly four persons lost their lives at this place when lightning struck the hardware store of W. B. Hemmingsway, exploding a quantity of dynamite.

"RIPPER" AT LARGE

IN BERLIN, AND HE PICKS LITTLE GIRLS FOR VICTIMS.

LURES CHILDREN FROM HOME

Then Stabs Them With a Sharp Instrument—One of the Three Tots Assaulted is Dead.

Berlin, July 27.—A series of cold blooded crimes, singularly resembling the "Jack the Ripper" murders, but for the fact that instead of women the victims were little girls, followed one another with remarkable celerity at most in the center of the city, and aroused indignation and excitement.

Within a short space of time the assassin successively enticed three girls, the oldest 5 years of age, into doorways of houses and stabbed them several times in the abdomen with a sharp instrument. As a result one of the children is dead, another dying and the third is dangerously wounded.

The first knowledge that the crimes had been committed came when an occupant of the house at the corner of Ryke and Belford streets found the body of Margaritha Prawitz, aged 4, lying in the doorway, bathed in blood, the bowels protruding and the lower part of the body horribly gashed. This was immediately reported to the police, who were about to investigate the case, when reports came that Hartha Lenase, aged 3, and Elly Knispel, 5 years old, have been found similarly outraged, but still alive, in Prenslauerallee and Hensdorfer street, respectively.

Rumors soon spread throughout the vicinity which magnified the number of victims and the inhabitants of the neighborhood became intensely excited. Mothers sought their children in the streets and made them return indoors in fear that they might meet a similar fate. Crowds gathered about the police station shouting vengeance against the murderer.

In the meantime the two victims who still lived were transported to a hospital. Their condition is extremely precarious. They are not expected to survive the night.

The officials acted quickly in an endeavor to locate the murderer and published an offer of a reward of \$1,000 for his capture.

Shortly after the crimes were committed a slip of paper with a death head sketched on it was found on a public seat in the square near the scene. On it was inscribed in a rambling hand: "Away, in five minutes there will be another corpse. There is a child murderer in the neighborhood. Deliver this note to the police."

The note was attached to the seat by means of a sharp single scissors blade and it is assumed that the crimes were committed with the other half of the instrument.

Experts who have examined the note found on the seat have come to the conclusion that it was written by a madman.

BLACK CAP WAS READY

For Negro When He Denounced a Spectator as the Murderer.

Montgomery, Ala., July 27.—In the presence of a large crowd Colvin Coleman, a negro, while on the scaffold to pay the penalty for the murder of J. A. Finley, a white man, accused W. R. Fisher, a saloonkeeper, of having committed the crime.

"W. R. Fisher and a negro named Billie killed Mr. Finley," declared Coleman, just before the black cap was placed over his head, "and I helped to place his body in a carriage. Some day you will find out the truth and will then know I am not guilty."

Fisher was looking at Coleman at the time, but did not create a scene. "I am able to prove an alibi," declared Mr. Fisher, "and I did so when the officers investigated the case at the time of the murder. There is not a man who is not convinced of my innocence."

May Cause His Son's Death.

Kewanee, Ill., July 27.—Styrobiline placed by a father in a whisky bottle, from which liquor was mysteriously disappearing, may cause the death of William Maloney, a young farmer, son of the man who poisoned the whisky. The elder Maloney has been arrested pending the outcome of his son's illness, and may be confronted with a manslaughter charge if the young man dies.

Mrs. Leslie Sentenced.

London, July 27.—Mrs. Josephine Leslie was found guilty in the Old Bailey on the charge of defrauding members of well-known families and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. It was her custom to represent herself as a friend of J. Pierpont Morgan and declare that he guided her investments.

Is Wanted in Texas.

Richmond, Va., July 27.—Archie Cunningham, alias John Lee, alias Frank Hayes, charged with stealing a ring from a woman, was identified by the Richmond detectives as a man who is wanted by the authorities of Dallas, Tex., for grand larceny.

Educator Shot.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 27.—President Richard H. Halsey, of the Oshkosh normal school, and well known in educational circles throughout the country, was accidentally shot and killed at Georgebia lake, Wis.

Warships To Parade.

Put-in Bay, O., July 27.—A naval parade by United States vessels on the great lakes will be a feature of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Victoria monument here August 1 in memory of Perry's victory. Vice President Fairbanks will speak.

Pray For Rain.

Eastport, N. Y., July 27.—The long drought which has continued for a month on Long Island is causing the farmers much alarm. Prayer meetings for the purpose of invoking aid of God are to be held in the churches.



IT DOES NOT PAY.

Why the Man Who Works for a Living Should Not Drink Beer.

1. The man that drinks beer can not earn as much money as he can if he drinks water instead. He cannot do as much work nor as good work if he drinks beer because beer weakens both the body and the mind. He is more likely to be sick and lose time if he drinks beer than if he does not.

The fat, heavy beer-drinker may look healthy but he cannot stand the strain of a long or heavy lift. Strength is in muscle, not in fat. Beer makes fat but does not make muscle.

Railroad managers will not allow men who run their trains to drink beer, because they have found by experience that beer drinking has caused the loss of many lives and much valuable property. One superintendent says: "If it takes ten glasses of beer to make a man drunk, when he has taken one glass he is one-tenth drunk." No man in that condition is fit to be entrusted with great responsibility.

Men who do not drink beer are not only able to do more work per day, but their powers of endurance are far greater than those of beer-drinking men. In intensely hot weather you can almost count on the beer-drinking men being compelled to lose at least half a day every two weeks.

2. Beer-drinking often injures a man's health much sooner than he realizes.

"The injury which beer does to health," says Dr. Rudolph Wiasak, of Vienna, "is not as easily seen as in the injury done by whisky or brandy. The whisky-drinker's appearance easily betrays him. But think of the drunk contented face of the true beer drinker. Does he not look as if he were in good health? How deceitful this appearance is, is only learned little by little as the alcohol in the beer combined with the large amount of fluid, accomplishes its destructive work on stomach, heart, blood vessels, liver and kidneys."

3. The man who drinks beer is likely to drink more than he intends to.

4. If the beer-drinker takes enough to make him drunk he is likely to get into a fight or other trouble and be arrested, lose his money, etc.

5. A beer-drinker's children will be likely to follow his example. If they do they will not learn as well in school; for beer makes school children stupid; and they will not prosper so well in business for beer dulls the brain; they will not be able to do as much nor as good work for beer reduces strength and power of resistance.

6. A man who brings his children up to drink beer cannot count on having prosperous sons and daughters to be proud of and to support him in his old age.—Committee of Temperance of Presbyterian church.

A FULL HATCH.



Suggested as suitable device for the saloon sign board.

Put the Saloon Far Away.

The Chicago Tribune says: "The greater the distance to travel, the less the likelihood of temptation. . . . At a distance of three full miles a saloon is not so demoralizing as when near at hand, and the average young man is likely to give the subject serious consideration before he traverses that territory to gratify the cravings of an unwise and unwholesome thirst." Many times we hear it said that the proximity of the saloon has little to do with the amount of liquor consumed. This is specious, but a little thought will convince us that such an argument is fallacious.

National Purity Congress.

The National Purity congress is to be held in Battle Creek, Mich., October 31 to November 6, 1907. This conference is called by and will be held under the auspices of the National Purity federation, an association formed by the leaders in purity reform throughout the United States for the purpose of securing the cooperation in a national sense of all societies, national, state and local, that are striving to promote purity in the life of the individual and in social relations, and of inaugurating such an aggressive, united, forward movement as shall arouse the conscience of our people to the lawful facts relative to organized vice and the deeds of its promoters, and assure to all a high standard of morality and a right knowledge of the pure life.

Two Bits of Crepe.

A merchant of